ing vote, which was taken immediately after the explanations had been made:

one had been made: ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH BALLOT.

NEW-YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. NEW-YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Albant, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856.

The annual meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society will be held in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol on Wednesday, the 16th inst. The venerable Dr. Nott will be one of the speakers on the occasion.

MESSAGE OF THE GOV. OF WISCONSIN.
MADISON, Wis., Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856.
Gov. Barstow's Message was delivered to the Legislature this afternoon. He opposes the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and asks for an investigation into the conduct of the different State officers.

In the Assembly this afternoon Mr. Mills said that he should not recognize Mr. Barstow as Governor.
Mr. Bashford commences proceedings to morrow in the Supreme Court to contest the election.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

Two MEN DROWNED.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856.

Two men, attempting to cross the ice in the river at Ogdensburgh last evening in a sleigh, lost the track and were drowned. The driver of the sleigh was named McCarty, and belonged to Ogdensburgh. The same of the other is unknown. name of the other is unknown.

THE WEATHER AND THE MAIL

BALTIMORY, Jan. 13, 1856.

We have no mail south of Washington to-day.

A violent storm of wind and rain succeeded the snow-storm of last night, and the streets and cellars are flooded. Efforts will be made to-morrow to open the harbor,

to relieve ice-bound vessels.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1856. The rain-storm of last night meited most of the snot that has fallen here, and the cellars throughout the

city are inundated.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856—9 p. m.

About three inches of snow fell here this afternoon

H is now raining.

Baltimone. Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856—9. p. m.
It has been snowing here all the afternoon, but has abated now. The Eastern mail this evening was two

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

From Our Special Reporter.

ASSEMBLY....ALEANY, Jan. 12, 1856.

Mr. FOOT offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That if no Speaker of this House is elected prior to the adjournment thereof on Monday next, that the House immediately after resuling and approving the journal on Tuesday next, will proceed to vote three times for Speaker in the usual way, and that the person receiving the largest number of votes for Speaker on the third vote be the Speaker of this House.

Mr. FOOT—This resolution is offered at the unanimous request, and with the unanimous approval of the members of this House belonging to the Republican nexty. They design to effect two objects by present-

party. They design to effect two objects by presenting it—

First: To furnish clear, conclusive and unmistaka-

First: 10 lumish clear, conclusive and unmistaka-ble evidence to this House, the State and the country, that the Republican members are willing and desirous to organize, and that if this House remains unorgan-ized after Tuesday next the responsibility will not rest on them, but elsewhere. Second: To realize a hope they entertain that if the Seal and density vote is postroned till Tuesday, they

Second: To realize a hope they entertain that if the final and decisive vote is postponed till Tuesday, they may be able to elect their candidate. When I had the honor yesterday of assigning my reasons for voting against the plurality rule, as it is called, I had no expectation that a state of things could or would arise in which the Republican party in this House could enter the contest under that rule for Speaker with a reasonable prospect of success, and hence on fair terms. But since the House adjourned yesterday, I have read the resolutions of the late Syracuse Democratic Convention, and while I cannot withhold the expression of my mortification, as a citizen of the cratic Convention, and while I cannot withhold the expression of my mortification, as a citizen of the Empire State, that a large and respectable portion of the old Democratic party, who have repeatedly avowed their attachment to Freedom, and their determination to exclude Slavery from free soil and confine it to its present limits, have been, I cannot but believe, betrayed by their ambitious leaders into a surrender of their principles, and an acknowledgment of submissive fealty to the Slave oligarchy of the South; while, I say, I cannot withhold the expression of my mortification at this humiliating spectacle, yet I rejoice that the issue has been made, that the line has been drawn, and the Democratic voters who are lovers of Freedom in this State have been placed by their leaders in a position where they must determine

lovers of Freedom in this State have been placed by their leaders in a position where they must determine between adhesion to the Republican party or service submission to Pro-Slavery power and dictation. The Republicans of this House, who love Freedom for Freedom's sake, are, by these resolutions, passed at Syracuse, driven to choose either devotion to Free-dom or advantage of Slavery.

dom or submission to Slavery.

If I do not mistake the tenor of their lives, the impulses of their manly and patriotic hearts, and the strength of their principles, they will be found on Free-

strength of their principles, they will be found on Freedom's platform.

By postponing the decisive vote for Speaker till Tuesday next, they will have time to reflect and decide on their course. It will give us also a full House, and none will be taken by surprise.

At any rate, under these circumstances the Republican members of the House feel assured that, by consenting to the plurality vote, they cannot be justly charged with abandoning their candidate, or wavering as to their political principles, though the result may be different from what they hope and anticipate.

I move you, Sir. upon this resolution, the previous question, to cut off a motion to lay on the table; but

I move you, Sir, upon this resolution, the previous question, to cut off a motion to lay on the table; but will give way to any gentleman who wishes to speak to the resolution, if he will renew the motion.

Mr. NORTHUP—I wish to speak to the resolution; but I will not pledge myself to renew the call for the previous question.

Mr. FOOT—Then I cannot give way; for I want a

Mr. FOOT—Then I cannot give way; for I want a direct vote on the resolution, to see who are and who are not really in favor of securing an organization.

Mr. DENNISTON promised to renew the motion. It was withdrawn, and he proceeded to oppose the resolution, on the ground of there being no necessity for delaying the operation of the plurality rule until next Tuesday. He asked why that rule should not be adopted now? And was it necessary to defer our organization until gentlemen decide upon the proceedings recently had in a political convention in Syracuse? He was opposed to any proposition to defer.

Mr. FOOT—The gentleman is mistaken in the pur-

ings recently had in a political convention in Syracuse? He was opposed to any proposition to defer.

Mr. FOOT—The gentleman is mistaken in the purport of the resolution. It provides, simply, for an organization on Tuesday, if there is no organization before.

Mr. DENNISTON held that any proposition not to organize immediately is aside from that purpose. Mr. D. renewed the motion for the previous question, and the motion was not seconded. Ayes, 51; Noes, 69—as follows:

D. renewed the motion for the previous question, and the motion was not seconded. Ayes, 51; Noes, 69—as follows:

YEAS—Massrs, Abbott, Alger, Authon, Barces, Burton, Cobb, Cole, Curits, Dewey, G. A. Dudley, S. Dudley, Floyd, Foot, Fowler, Gage, Goodrich, Gould, Gray, Green, Hampton, Holmes, H. Hyde, Julinad, Ketcham, Kingman, Longstreet, Lovett, Main, Mailory Mairby, Massey, Mead, Paine, Parker, Peck, Penfield, Powers, Frendergast, Frescott, Reed, Shea, B. Smith, Snow, Spinols, Squire, Van DerVeer, Van Santvoord, Wakeman, Warner, Welle, Williams—51.

NAYS—Mesurs, B. Balley, T. D. Balley, Bancus, Berry, Brovort, Brady, Buckley, Becklin, Case, J. B. Glark, J. Brovoort, Brady, Buckley, Becklin, Case, J. B. Glark, J. Brovoort, Brady, Buckley, Becklin, Case, J. B. Glark, J. Brovoort, Brady, Buckley, Benkin, Hobbs, Hoysralt, R. H. S. Hyde, Jenkins, Johnson, Klag, Lee, Lewis, Malen, Mahen, Mattice, Matteson, Miller, A. J. Mills, C. T. Mills, Morgan, Northup, Odell, Rey, Reeve, Reilly, Robinson, Rodgers, Schoonmaker, Simons, Suedeker, Strang, Ten Broeck, Thomas, Tracy, Trimmer, Ward, White, Whittenour, Wilse, Whitbeck, E. T. Wood, I. Wood, Woods, Wright—69.

Mr. GUEST moved to amend by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and insert, "That the "House proceed to vote three times, and if no election resulted therefrom, one more vote be had, and "the person having the largest number of votes be "declared elected." This was the proposition made by Mr. Van Santvoord on the 3d inst., and Mr. G. "delared elected." This was the proposition made by Mr. Van Santvoord on the 3d inst., and Mr. G.

the person having the largest number of votes to a declared elected." This was the proposition made by Mr. Van Santvoord on the 3d inst., and Mr. G. said he offered it because it emanated from a distinguished member of the Democratic party; and he thought it not only the best but most reasonable mode.

said he offered it because it emanated from a distinguished member of the Democratic party; and he thought it not only the best but most reasonable mode, under existing circumstances, the House could adopt.

Mr. SNOW attributed the failure of an organization to the action of the minority. It was their duty to elect either of the two leading candidates, and the responsibility rested with them. The case was the same at Washington. The minority there prevented an organization. There had been returned to Congress a majority of Anti-Nebraska men, and yet some of them have branched off into a factions minority, preventing an organization. He believed the time had now nearly arrived when the plurality rule might be adopted without contributing to or effecting the success of the American candidate. He had heretofore been restrained from voting for the plurality rule because he feared the success of the American party under it. He was opposed to the resolution under consideration for the reason that Members should have due notice of the adoption of the plurality rule, so that they might shape their action accordingly. There was another reason: The Senate has adjourned over to Monday evening, and if we were to organize the House to-day, we would not be in a condition for the transaction of business. So nothing would be lost by having the plurality rule take effect on Tuesday.

Mr. FOWLER moved as an amendment to the amendment, the following:

Watereal, By the seventh resolution of a shalow of a poli-

amendment, the following:

Whereas, By the seventh resolution of a shalow of a political party recently assembled at Syracuse, the decease of the late White party is formally aunounced, and whereas great "server" is expressed at the departure of so "gallant" an "adversary" and a proper tribute of respect is paid to its memory:

Resolved. That this House do concur and sympathise in this respect with the said Convention at Syracuse, in their affliction,

and earnestly trust that they may expire with like distinguished Mr. C. T. MILLS defended the American party rom the epithets which had been applied to it. Mr. MAHEN replied. Mr. PRESCOTT took the floor and desired the

House to come back to the proposition—which he considered an important one—before the House, and which sidered an important one—before the House, and which was to adopt the plurality rule for action to-day. The gentleman from Madison, (Mr. Snow) was fearful if the plurality rule was adopted to-day, that the American candidate would be elected. He (Mr. P.) would tell the gentleman that the American party was not tenacious as to who should occupy the chair. They would, it is true, prefer to see their candidate elected, but if the House decided otherwise—if the Democrats would unite with the Republicans, or vice versa—well and with the Republicans, or vice versa—well and Go on and do it. But he could not believe oth erwise than that the plurality rule was the proper one to adopt under existing circumstances.

WOODS moved to lay the whole subject on the Mr. WOODS moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. B. SMITH moved to postpone until Monday morning. Carried, Yeas, 64; Nave, 55—as follows: YEAS—Mesers, Abbott, Alger, B. Bailey, Barnes, Brady, Burton, J. B. Clark, Cobb. Cole. Curtis, Dawson, Devening, Dewey, Dixon, S. Dudley, Floyd, Foot, Osae, Glover, Goodrich, Gould, Gray, Green, Hanford, Hampton, Hanchett, Hayes, Holmes, Hoyle, H. Hyde, Juliand, Kingman, Longstreet, Lovett, Mahen, Mainy, Maliory, Maithy, Massey, Mead, A. J. Mills, Morgan, Penfield, Prendergast, Ray, Reeve, Reilly, Robinson, Scott, Shea, B. Smith, Spinola, Spraker, Sapire, Strang, Van Der Veer, Ward, Warner, Wells, White, Williams, Wiltze, Wilbeck, Wood—64.

NAYS—Mesers, T. D. Bailey, Bancus, Berry, Brevoort, Buckley, Binklin, Case, J. Clark, Coon, Crocker, Denniston, Desbler, Dimock, Bollan, G. A. Dudley, Duganne, Fern, Fowler, Guest, Hakes, Haxtun, Hobbs, Hoyaradt, R. H. S. Hyde, Jenkins, Johnson, Ketcham, King, Lee, Lewis, Mahen, Mattice, Matteson, C. T. Mills, Northup, Odell, Parker, Peck, Prescott, Reed, Rodgers, Schoonmaker, Simons, Snedcker, Snow, Ten Brocek, Thomas, Tracy, Trimmer, Van Santvoord, Wakeman, Whritenour, E. T. Wood, L. Wood, Wright—55.

Mr. SIMONS moved that the House proceed to another vote in the usual way for Speaker.

Mr. NORTHUP moved that two more votes be taken, and on the second vote the plurality rule to prevail.

Mr. B. SMITH, moved to lay the motion on the

Mr. B. SMITH moved to lay the motion on the able. Carried. Ayes, 70; Noes, 52.
Mr. FOOT moved that when the House adjourns it

Mr. FOOT moved that when the House adjourns it adjourn to Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

Mr. DUGANNE moved, as an amendment, that the House now proceed to vote for Speaker under the plurality rule.

Mr. DAWSON moved the previous question—on adjourning to Monday evening. Ordered, and the House refused to adjourn to Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Ayes, 53; Noes, 60.

Mr. DEWEY moved that the House proceed to vote for Speaker.

vote for Speaker.

Mr. SNOW moved to substitute the resolution of-fered by Mr. Duganne yesterday, naming Mr. Pren-dergast for Speaker and Nafew for Clerk, and the rest of the officers be taken from the straight-out Whig Lost.

The House then proceeded to vote for Speaker in the usual manner for the forty-fifth time.

The result of the vote was as follows: Odell, K. N. The result of the vote was as follows: Oder, R. N., 45; Prendergast, Rep., 34; Bailey, Dem., 27; Hoyle, Dem., 5; Robinson, Dem., 5; Scott, Dem., 3; Lafever, K. N., 1; Van Santvoord, Dem., 1.
Adjourned to 11 a. m. on Monday,
The Senate was not in session to-day.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856. There was but one vote taken on the Speaker ques ion in the House of Assembly to-day. The time of the session was occupied in various propositions to adopt the plurality rule, both in the prospective and forthwith. Mr. Foot of Ontario, with the unanimous approval of the Republican party, proposed that if a Speaker was not elected at the adjournment on Monday, the House on reassembling Tuesday morning, proceed to vote three times, and on the third vote the candidate receiving the highest number of votes be

candidate receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected.

This proposition, bearing on its face the utmost fairness, inasmuch as it would give absent members time to be present, and also allow a free interchange of sentiment, met with the hostility of the Know-Nothings, who cannot, under their principles, see why members not meeting in their lodge-rooms should want time for deliberations.

But before the House adjourned there was an evi-But before the House adjourned there was an evident feeling of favor for the proposition, and I would not be surprised to see it ultimately prevail. Democrats of course could not be expected to take it up and adopt it immediately; but I do not believe that they will have the responsibility of preventing an organization rest upon them.

After the adjournment of the House the Clerk stated that he had been requested to read the following communication:

unication:
"A meeting of the Democratic Members of this "A meeting of the Democratic Members of this House, in favor of the principles of the resolutions lately adopted by the Democratic Members of Congress, having been summoned by a call signed by me in connection with Mr. Speaker, it is my wish to state that my signature was attached to the call under a misunderstanding of the wishes of the National Democrats in the House, and in consequence of representations that they favored the measure.

"The misunderstanding having been corrected, and to avoid the impression that the National Democrats are concerned in the call for the meeting, it is my desire to withdraw from it my name and approval, as Chairman of the Democratic Caucus of the 31st, nlt.

Mr. Reeve presided at the Caucus the night before

Mr. Reeve presided at the Caucus the night before the meeting of the Legislature which nominated Benjamin Bailey for Speaker, and which treated so contemptuously the proposition of the Softs to unite. And it would appear that, in order to force a union Caucus, some one imposed upon Mr. Reeve to the extent which he states.

e states. The object of the Caucus to which he alludes, as The object of the Caucus to which he alludes, as I understand, is to take into consideration a proposition to vote for the plurality rule. This proposition is most strenuously opposed however, by some of the Democratic members, but more especially are they opposed to uniting in a joint Caucus of the Shells.

The purpose, therefore, if not the Caucus itself, will fall through.

I have been furnished with advance sheets of the forthcoming State Railroad Commissioner's Report, from which I make up the following table. That published in The New-York Times a few days since was erroneous and incomplete in many particulars:

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ч	Eighth Ave., N. Y			133,131		250,866	63
ii	Flushing			5,758,466		9,250,362	
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Troy & Boston }	27,23	3,23			173,515 67
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New-York & Harlin	6,406,	904 60	936,025		394,358 22
N. York & N. Havn	1,3976	784 87			369,798 58
Northern (Ogdusby)	5,470,	535 73	501,517		67,558 66
Oswego & Syracuse		683 71	145,898		26,385 55
Potsdam & Waterin	749,	683 60	26,385		
Rensselser & Sar. ?	296.	423 57	242,591	36	128,398 82
Saratoga & Schen, 5		626 60	30,150	:00	2,262 50
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Total.......\$128,888,082 04 \$21,562,697 73 \$12,086,173 33 *These figures have been obtained from other reports made to

MARINE AFFAIRS.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORM.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE. The Pilot-Boat E. K. Collins Ashore.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FIRE ISLAND, Thursday, Jan. 10th, 1856. The pilot-boat E. K. Collins, No. 11, of New York, came ashore on the Dry Shoal, in Fire Island Inlet, at o'elock this morning. A boat put off from her for the shore, with four men in it; but, as it neared the beach a heavy sea struck and capsized it, throwing the men into the water. Robert B. Mitchell, one of the Pilets, was drowned: the other three-James Murphey and William Roach, Pilots, and James Sullivan, an apprentice, managed to reach the shore alive, but much exhausted. Mitchell's body was recovered and taken to the Light-house. When the boat left the E. K. Collins she was full of water, and every sea making a clear breach over her. There remained on board the pilot-boat five other persons, who are undoubtedly frozen to death, as no human beings could long survive such exposure, and no assistance from the shore could be rendered to them. The men who came off from her are suffering from frost-hites and chills, but

Mr. Mitchell, the Pilot who was drowned, was, as I understand, the President of the Pilot's Benevolent Association, an institution for the relief of widows and orphans of Pilots. 'The names of the dead are-

DROWNED. ROBERT B. MITCHELL, pilot, and President of the Pilots' Benevolent Association.

FROZEN TO DEATH. MORRES ELLWOOD, boat-keeper. JOSEPH RUSH, seaman. John Logan, seaman. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, boy. The Cook (colored.)

SAVED. JAMES MURPHY, pilot. WILLIAM ROAGH, pilot.

JAMES SULLIVAN, apprentice. I think the pilot-boat can be got off, if timely assistance is sent to her

P.S.-We have been informed, since the above came to hand, that the boy Logan was saved after being thirty-two hours in the water, having only his head above the waves. He is very badly frozen, and it is hardly probable that he will survive.

From the same source we learn that only four lives

From Our Ship News Reporters.
By an interview held yesterday with James Murphy, one of the Sandy Hook Pilots belonging to the E. K. Collins, ashore at Fire Island Bar, who had just ar rived at this city from the scene of the disaster, we have been able to glean the following authentic and reliable particulars in connection with the melancholy

reliable particulars in connection with the melancholy event:

"On the morning of the 10th inst., at the hour of 5, while running N. N. W., with the wind W. N. W. and blowing fresh, and with so much mirage and mist that objects could not be discerned at the distance of a ship's length, made a light on the lee bow, which was supposed to be a vessel. The watch on deck then called Mr. Murphy, and the boat was kept off a few points toward the light. When thus running before the wind, she struck on the outer bar, off Fire Island. Knowing their position, and the boat not varying from her course they beat her over four or five bars with the hope of getting nearer to the beach. She then struck the inner bar, at the mouth of Fire Island Inlet, and instantly bliged, taking in water so fast that all hands were compelled to resort to the deck. Supposing they might be discovered from the beach, the colors were immediately set, union down. The lee yawl was cut adrift to help ease the boat, and the port, or weather yawl was launched for the purpose of conveying them ashore; into which four men, Jas. R. Murphy, William Rosch, Morris Ellwood and James Sullivan entered and made for the shore. The pilot-boat was one mile from the shore, and the shore one mile from the Light House. While going ashore the yawl filled twice, and upon landing in the surf she was capsized, when Ellwood got entangled in her span and was drowned. They then proceeded to the Light House, where, but for the While going as hore the yawn much where, and upon landing in the surf she was capsized, when Ellwood got entangled in her span and was drowned. They then proceeded to the Light House, where, but for the kindness and unremitting attentions of Mr. Smith the keeper, and his lady, all would inevitably have perished. When entering the yawl to go ashore, Mr. Murphy earnestly entreated Mr. Mitchell, his associate, to accompany him, but he replied that he had previously been too severely frost-bitten to endure it, and as they would probably have a better chance for their own lives without him, he might as well die in one place as in another. He accordingly remained, and perished in company with the following persons: Joseph Rush, William Williams, John Logan, and the cook and boy, names not known. For two days up to the time of Mr. Murphy's departure from Fire Island (Saturday last, \$t 3 p. m.) the Coroner had not been there to dispose of the bodies; consequently Mr. M. was not able to bring them with him on board the steam-tug Titan. After an inquest is held over the remains, all excepting those of Mr. Mitchell will be brought to the residence of Mr. Murphy, in Brooklyn. mains, all excepting those of Mr. Mitchell will be brought to the residence of Mr. Murphy, in Brooklyn. The body of Mr. Mitchell will be brought to the residence of his brother. Joseph Rush, being very severely frozen, was taken to the Hospital in this city. William Roache, the pilot, remained at Fire Island. The last seen of the E. K. C. was on Saturday at 5 p. m., when she was lying in a bad situation with head

p. m., when she was lying in a bad situation with head to N. W.

Mr. M. strongly deprecates the manner in which the io N. W.

Mr. M. strongly deprecates the manner in which the Government arrangements for relieving vessels in distress are carried out at that place, and declares that the whole thing is a mere mockery and declares that the whole thing is a mere mockery and delusion. It is said that six men and a captain, each with a salary of \$600 per annum, are appointed to every station on the coast: but from the accommodations which they received at Fire Island from such sources, for they had none at all, he is fully confirmed in the opinion that such appropriations are absorbed by a few "political suckers," who will not or do not perform the duties for which they are appointed. These fellows, he adds, instead of living on the beach, as they should do, reside quite in the interior, on the main land; and therefore, instead of being always in their proper position, extending relief to distressed voyagers, may at any time be engaged in sleigh-riding, dancing, or such other convivialities as the season may afford. An ample supply of wood is also supposed to be kept constantly on hand for affording warmth and comfort at the station-houses; but this article, as well as the Government men, proved non-est inventus.

THE SCHOONER PACIFIC ASHORE-FIVE LIVES LOST.

We last week reported the loss of the schooner Pacific on Long Beach, between Barnegat and Little Egg Harbor, and the death of five of her crew. The following are the particulars of the disaster:

The schoener Pacific, Capt. Pharrow, from Wash ington, N. C., bound for New-York, went ashore during the gale of the 5th, about 11 o'clock p. m., between Barnegat and Little Egg Harbor. Although every effort was made to get the vessel into Sandy Hook, it was found impossible to do so, and having lost her foresail she was hove-to under a three-reefed mainsail. Her deck-load was thrown overboard, and subsequently it was determined to beach her. After she struck, the crew, six in number, got into the rigging, where they remained for more than an hour, and finding that the cold was so in tense that they could not otherwise live through the night, they descended and took refuge in the cabin; but while there a heavy sea struck the vessel, tearing open the cabin doors, and washing the captain overboard. However, through the exertions of the mate-Mr. Charles Pickett-he regained the vessel. A little boy, brother-in-law of the captain, was drowned in the cabin. The crew then took refuge upon the house on deck, where they held on by the rigging until one by one three of them were swept overboand. The captain and mate held on until daybreak, when they made every effort to get on shore, but the mate only succeeded. The Captain's clothes having become entangled about his legs and feet, and frozen so stiffly that it was impossible for him to extricate himself, he called to the mate for assistance, which was promptly rendered, and as he was dragging the almost sense less captain on shore a sea caught them and carried Capt. Pharrow beyond his reach. He was, however again caught by Mr. Pickett and dragged on shore. Here a young man named William Webb, and Mr. Jennings, wreck master, came to the assistance of the

sufferers, but the captain expired shortly after, while being conveyed to the Government Life-Saving Sta tion. The mate suffered dreadfully from the intense cold, but happily, through the efforts of Mr. Jennings, recovered, and arrived in this city on Saturday night last, bringing with him the body of Capt. Pharrow, which was taken to the residence of Mr. Bateman, consignee of the vessel. The following are the name

Capt. TILMAN PHARROW of Washington, N. C. where his wife now resides. WARREN SPENCER of Ocencoke, N. C. BEYAN CADET of Newbern, N. C. (colored).

of the persons who perished by this calamity:

A man called JIM, believed to belong on Long

A Boy, brother in law of Capt. Pharrow. The vessel was loaded with naval stores consigned to Barnes, Bateman & Rudderow, a portion of which insured. Both the vessel and cargo may be saved. Mr. Pickett desires to return his grateful thanks to Mr. Jennings and his wife for their kindness to him after being brought to their house from the wreck.

A BRIG AND A BARK ASHORE NEAR BARNEGAT-ALL HANDS PERISHED .- During the gale of the night of the 5th inst., a brig and a bark went ashore near Barnegat, and were entirely broken up. Not a vestige has been regained to tell what they were, where they came from, or whither they were bound. These vessels would have required at least thirty men to man them. The crews have undoubtedly perished. The bark is supposed to have been a Spanish vessel.

THE STINGRAY, ASHORE ON FIRE ISLAND .- The Stingray took a pilot on the 8th inst., off Little Egg Harbor, and on the night of the 9th, while under his charge, she went ashore. Capt. Kirby has been very unwell with dysentery for the last forty days, and was confined to his state-room at the time the disaster occurred. The ship lays easy, in twelve feet of water and it was expected she would be got off if the weather was favorable-the steam-tug Titan with the wreckingschooner H. W. Johnson having been dispatched to her assistance on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. She lays with her head to the south-east. The captain is at Sayville, a small village near the scene of the disaster, and the crew are lodged in the Government

House near the light. The ship was built at Greenpoint, eighteen months since, by Mr. Eckford Weeb, 843 tuns burden, and owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Ditson & Co. of this city, ranked A. 1, and was insured for \$60,000, freight \$20,000, and the cargo was probably worth \$300,000, which is supposed to be insured mostly in Wall street.

There was a rumor on Saturday that another ship was ashore to the castward of the Stingray, but it requires

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ELM CITY.-We learn from the New-Haven papers, that on Tuesday night, shortly after the arrival of the steamer Elm City at New-Haven, on her trip from New-York, her engine caught on the center, while she was backing out into the stream to let the Traveler get clear of the dock. Two men, Dennis Hani and Morris Sweeney, both Irish, were sent into the paddle-box to start the wheels. and when the engine commenced working, they became frightened, fell and were crushed to death. Hani was a resident of this city.

BRIG KONG THRYM .- Mr. Perry, Engineer to the Board of Underwriters, arrived here on Friday from the Norwegian brig Kong Thrym, on Barnegat, reports that 100 casks of brandy and 60 boxes of sardines have been taken out of her. The vessel is bilged, and will not be worth saving. She is listed on shere, however, which is a very favorable situation for securing the cargo, all of which will undoubtedly be saved. The lighter-schooner Excelsior was expected to arrive here on Friday or Saturday, with a considerable quantity. RUMORED SHIP ASHORE. - Capt. Tillou, the Agent of the Board of Underwriters, who was dispatched to look after the property saved from the Norwegian brig Kron Thrym, ashore on Barnegat Shoals, says that he

had just received the news of a French ship, about 700 or 800 tuns, having capsized and gone ashore at Great Swamp. All hands were lost except one man. FALSE RUMOR .- It was currently reported in town on Saturday morning, that one of the Sound steamers had been burned on her way up the night previous. Diligent inquiry was made and the rumor proved to have been originated by the burning of a barn belonging to David Harrison of New-Rochelle. The barn was

the fire was seen from Sand's Point. FOR EUROPE.-The U. S. Mail steamer Arago, Capt. Lines, sailed on Saturday at noon for Southampton and Havre. She took out 33 passengers and

burned shortly before 7 p. m., and this was the hour

THE PILOTS .- The following pilot-boats arrived on Saturday from outside: Christian Berg, No. 16; Mary Taylor, No. 5; Nettle, No. 20; Jacob A. Westervelt, the Ellwood Walter, No. 7. The Christian Berg reports: That on Friday, the 11th inst., ten miles east of Fire Island, John Van Buskirck fell from aloft and was severely injured. On Wednesday, 9th, James Mitchell was so badly frozen as to be disabled. In the gale from the north-west, which commenced on Tuesday, the 8th, she was hove to for 60 hours, under storm-staysail, during which time her starboard yawl was stove by a sea and her decks were covered with ice a foot or two in thickness. For most of the time it was flush with the top of the rail, although they were constantly engaged in cutting it away with axes to keep the boat from foundering by its weight and the pressure of the seas that were washing over her. One man on board, who has been in the employ of pilots for twelve years, stated that he had never experienced weather so severe as they had had during this last cruise of ter days. Friday, 11th, saw a large bark to the eastward of Fire Island. The Jacob A. Westervelt, on Tuesday night, 8th, carried away outer end of mainboom. Mary Taylor was absent ten days, and discharged all her pilots. The Nettle also reports bad weather, and was yesterday archored under the Cedars in company with the Thomas H. Smith. The Phantom is the only pilot-boat not yet arrived, except the E. K. Collins, ashore on Fire Island; she is expected to come in today. All those in port yesterday again presented quite

a doleful appearance with their colors at half-mast. A Cool Time.-Pilot-boat Washington, No. 4, which arrived on Saturday last from a cruise of ter days, reports that on Sunday morning, the 6th inst., thirty-six miles south-east of Sandy Hook hove to under storm try-sail. 10:30 p. m. stove starboard vawl, which was afterward carried by the board from its lashings. Same day Thos, J. Murphy, James Quinn, and Peter Murphy, bont-keeper, were washed by a sea from the bowsprit to the companion-way. The boat-keeper was injured in his shoulder, and Thes. Murphy had a leg badly bruised. Lead-line, companion-way and everything else moveable on deck were washed overboard at the same time; also lost the jib. Spoke a number of vessels during the cruise, but could not board them. All hands more or less frozen. Wednesday, the 9th, wind north-west, suffered severely from ice and washing of the sea over

NIBLO'S .- The Ravels, the great masters of the outandish, attractive, and laughable, will give a new piece to-night. Their success is independent of wind and weather, and crowds consequently attend under circumstances that ordinarily injure theatrical prosperity. Beside the Ravels, there is a ballet-Mille. Robert, a first-class dancer, at the head of it. See advertisement-for details

THE HALDEMAN COURT-MARTIAL.-The Court reassembled on Saturday last at 11 a. m., at the offic of the Quartermaster, Brevet Licut. Col. Swords presiding. The Court is still engaged in overlooking and revising the records of the late trial, and sits with closed doors. At 3 p. m. an adjournment was made to 11 o'clock this morning, when it is believed the business now occupying their attention will be disposed of and the corrected papers transmitted to Gen. Scott for

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DISASTER VERDICT OF THE SECOND CORONER'S JURY

From Out Own Reporter POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856-7 p. m. The Jury impaneled by Coroner Collins to hold an inquest upon the body of Mrs. Charles Green, assenbled last evening at 8 o'clock and opened the casagain for the purpose of taking the evidence of Mr Munson, read-master, and Mr. Utter, civil engineer The testimony was in reference to the condition of the track and the duties of the flagmen. Mr. Munson was not aware that any flagmen on this road could not read and did not consider such men competent for the po

The testimony of Mr. Utter went to show that the broken rail which was the cause of the stopping of the express train, was perfectly safe for a train to pass

After the charge of the Coroner the Jury retired for deliberation, about 11 o'clock, and rendered the fol-

deliberation, about 11 o'clock, and rendered the following verdict at 64 o'clock this morning:

"An inquest taken for the people of the State of New York at the Dutchess County Court-House on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th days of January, 1856, before John W. Collins, one of the Coroners in and for the said county, upon the view of the body of Mrs. Charles Green then and there lying, and upon the oaths of John H. Otis, foreman, James Blanchard, R. W. Parmalee, Wm. R. Rodgers, E. G. Sweet, A. E. Morgan, Jas. V. Harbottle and Samuel O. Gay, good and lawful men of the said county, duly sworn to inquire on the part of the people of the State of New York into all the circumstances attending the death of said Mrs. Charles Green and by whom the same was produced, and in what manner, and when and where the said Mrs. Charles Green came to her death in or near the City of Poughkeepsie, in the said County of Dutchess, on the 9th day of January, 1856, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock p. m., and that said death was caused by a self-size of Fairney on the Hudson River Railroad of Pougascepte, in the said to the 9th day of January, 1856, between the bours of and 4 o'clock p. m., and that said death was caused by a collision of trains on the Hudson River Railro by a collision of trains on the Hudson River Railroad on said 2th day of January, between the hours of 3 and 4 o clock p. m., said collision having been caused by the carelessness and mismanagement of some of the employees of the railroad

by the careiessness an insunagement of some of the employees of the railroad.

"And we do further say, that in the opinion of this inquest all the employees of said Hudson River Rail-road, connected with the express-train which left Al-bany at 11 o'clock a. m. of said 9th day of Jannary, are exonerated from all blame; and that Mr. Joseph Borrows, the conductor of said train, did all that could be dead to avoid the collision in endeavoring to start are exonerated from all blame; and that Mr. Joseph Borrows, the conductor of said train, did all that could be done to avoid the collision in endeavoring to start his train forward as soon as he heard the cause of the signal for him to stop. That much praise is due to Mr. Joseph Alger, the Baggage-master of said train, for warning the passengers off the east track and then sending a flag and running down and stopping the New-York express train coming up, which was then past due, by which no doubt the lives of many passengers were saved. In the opinion of this court it is lighly dangerous to allow one train to follow another in less time than ten minutes, when both start from the same station, yet we find no rule of the said Hudson River Railroad Company to cause Mr. Camp, the conductor of the Poughkeepsie way train, to wait that length of time. And we do condemn the employees of the engines Missouri and Pacific in the most unqualified terms for the reckless rate of speed (thirty miles an hour) at which they were running when following another train, thereby violating rule No. 11 of time table No. 26, which directs them to proceed with great caution in such cases. We also consider the practice of employing men as flagmen who are not able to rend the figures and rules concerning their duties, given in their time-tables, who have to depend upon strangers coming along the track to come into their shanties and explain the time-tables to them, and make chalk-marks on the door to denote when the traits are due at the stations near them, (as there is evidence before the Jury was the case with these two flagmen, stationed at these most dangerous cuts and curves, from whose incompetency this fearful loss of life and limb is mainly to be attributed,) because they flagmen, stationed at these most dangerous cuts and curves, from whose incompetency this fearful loss of life and limb is mainly to be attributed,) because they can be hired for a less sum than persons competent for the discharge of such duties; and, in our opinion, one of the greatest impositions ever practiced on the public, and it is our firm conviction, from the evidence before us, that had John McCoom, the flagman stationed at the north end of a quarter of a mile north of the place of collision, understood his duty, and gone toward Poughkeepsie with his red flag when signalized by the flagman below, instead of going south, or had Michael Dougherty, who flagged the train for a rail which the track-master and road-master have pronounced perfectly safe before us for the trains to pass over, been a man of ordinary judgment, this collision

over, been a man of ordinary judgment, this collision would never have taken place.

JOHN H. OTIS, Foreman.

JAS, BLANCHARD,
W. R. ROGERS,
J. V. HAREOTTLE,
SAM'L O. GAG.

Mr. George Gordon of Philadelphia, brother of Jas. Gordon, deceased, arrived here this morning and has taken charge of the remains, which had previously been placed in a coffin and removed to the Exchange House, from which place they will be forwarded to Canada for interment. Deceased was the youngest of

twelve brothers. THE WOUNDED.

There are now fourteen of the wounded persons remaining here, all doing well with the exception of two or three who possibly may not recover.

At the Exchange House are Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Hull and Mrs. Gordon.

Mrs. Gordon remains about the same as on the day No. 19; Washington, No. 2; Washington, No. 4, and of the accident, and has not yet returned to her senses.

Her recovery is somewhat doubtful. Mrs. Hull suffers more from her bruises than at any time previous. Mrs. Blanchard is improving as rapidly as can be

expected. Miss Gardner and Mr. Pond, at Mr. Martin's house, are doing well, and it is expected they will recover sufficiently in a few days to allow of being removed. AT RUTGER'S HOTEL.

Mrs. Roberts suffers considerably from bruises and internal injuries, but is not dangerous. Her little girl is in a critical condition. The little boy is considerably bruised but is improving fast. Mr. Roberts, who was holding the little girl in his lap at the time of the ac cident, but escaped with slight injuries, is able to wait

upon his family.

Mrs. Campbell, an aged lady, will require some time to recover. She suffers considerable from the bruises she sustained. Her daughter sustained some slight

internal injuries.

Miss Relyea is recovering quite fast. Her injuries consist of bruises about the head and hands.

Capt. Schuyler, at the house of Mr. Hopkins, was literally crushed, and some time must elapse before he

iterally crushed, and some time must clapse before he can get out.

Mr. Dewey of Poughkeepsie is rapidly recovering.

Mr. C. H. Van Wyck of Newburgh, Orange County, (not heretofore mentioned), was in the next to the rear car, and received a cut and scald or burn over the right eye, and was also injured in the back and hips.

Mr. A. W. Newkirk of Sullivan County, was wounded on the head and shoulders.

Miss Douw, daughter of Val. P. Douw of Greenbush, had her feet severely frost-bitten while standing in the snow at the scene of the accident, attending upon her father who was lying insensible.

CITY MORTALITY .- From the City Inspector's Report we learn that the whole number of deaths in the city was 314, namely: 57 men, 57 women, 99 boys, and 101 girls-showing a decrease of 43 on the week previous. There were 7 deaths of apoplexy, 4 of bronchitis, 5 of congestion of the lungs, 34 of consumption, 11 of inflammation of the lungs, 5 of congestion of the brain, 12 of dropsy in the head, 7 of inflammation of the brain, 7 of inflammation of the bowels, of typhus fever, 5 of puerperal fever, 14 of smallpox, 34 of convulsions (infantile), 10 of croup, 7 of debility (infantile), 21 of scarlet fever, 4 of hooping cough, and 16 of marasmus (infantile.) There were also 4 premature births, 23 cases of stillborn, and 11 deaths from violent causes. The classification of diseases is as follows: Bones, joints, &c., 1; brain and nerves, 82; generative organs, 6; heart and blood vessels, 10 lungs, throat, &c., 77; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 27; stillborn and premature births, 27; stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs, 48; uncertain seat and general fevers, 27; urinary organs, 2; old age, 4; unknown, 2. The nativity table gives 217 natives of the United States, 54 of Ireland, 29 of Germany, and the balance of various European countries.

ACCIDENT TO PROFESSOR STEPHENS .- This gentle man, fermerly President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Crosby street, fell on the ice on Saturday, in Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and striking upon his face, received a severe cut over the eye and several bruises and cuts upon his face. He was conducted to his residence and there attended by Dr. Dalrymple,

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

PEACE RUMORS DROOPING NO REPLY YET FROM RUSSIA

HOW KARS WAS SURRENDERED. A COUNCIL OF WAR AT PARIS.

SERFDOM ABOLISHED IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Atlantic arrived here at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Liverpool. We have dates to the forenoon of Saturday, the 29th ult. The Atlantic arrived out at 6 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 23d. The news brought by the Atlantic is interesting, but

not of prefound importance. We may say it consists wholly of rumors. The peace negotiations remain in

statu quo. Count Esterhazy has reached St. Peters-

burg, but the result of his mission cannot be known for

some time—say until the second week in January.

Austria has made known to Prussia the contents of the

Western proposals, and has urged Prussia to press their

acceptance on Russia. The Cabinet of Berlin is reported to have listened to the request, and to have an unusually firm tone in recommending Russia to receive the proposition. The smaller States of Germany have also sent a Special Envoy—in the person of M. Sebach, the Minister of Saxony-to St. Petersburg to add the weight of their recommendation. Rumor asserts posi-tively that Denmark is about to embrace the Allied cause, and to conclude a treaty on the same basis as that recently negotiated by Sweden. It is said, however, that in the event of Russia's refusal to accept the suggestions thus universally urged, Austria will not at once take so extreme a step as to break off diplomatic relations, but will recall her Special Envoy. Meanwhile the terms of the Western propositions are kept mysteriously secret, but are which pered to be merely the neutrality of the Black Sea, a remodeling of the Government of the Principalities, freedom of the navigation of the Danube, and in other respects almost the status quo ante bellum. On these terms Russia is believed to be willing to resume conference. But an item of serious difficulty stands in the way: The question of indemnity for the expenses of the war. Lord Palmerston absolutely insists on Russia paying an indemnity, and is so set on this point that he will resign office if unable to carry it against his colleagues. Napoleon expressed himself as indifferent whether an indemnity be paid or not. Turkey obstinately insists, with England, on being repaid by Russia. Austria declares the proposition to be monstrous, and has given notice that if demnity be demanded from Russia, Austria will demand payment from the Allies for preserving the Principalities. Russia, of course, indignantly refuses to pay the first cent. Napoleon is reported to be desirous of summoning a Congress of nations, wherein he would

We have full details of the fall of Kars, but very confused accounts of the operations that have followed that event. There is nothing from the Crimea. A council of war is to be held at Paris to decide on a new plan of campaigu.

reign lord paramount.

The Liverpool Cotton market during the four days it had been open, was dull at barely last week's prices; sales 5,000 @ 6,000 daily. Breadstuffs dull at 3d. decline on Wheat; 1/21/6 on Flour, and 1/6 on Indian Corn. Provisions quiet. The business in general Produce had been trifling; Sugar quiet but rather more firm. Money continued in demand at unchanged rates. Consols drooping, closed at 88 | w 88 | for account. American Stocks were inactive without alteration in price.

STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspo LONDON, Friday, Dec. 28, 1855. Though it is utterly impossible to know how the

Czar will receive the propositions of which Count Palentine Esterhazy is the bearer, still at London and Berlin there is scarcely anybody who believes in peace. At Paris and Vienns, on the other hand, the politicians have some faith in the speedy opening of fresh negotiations, and calculate upon a Congress to regulate the internal affairs of Turkey in spite of her "independence and integrity." The Western Powers seem to have the intention of treating the Sultan as a mediatized prince and Turkey as a conquered province, and while England is trying, by a transfer of power from the Moslems to the Christians, to get a new market for her cottons and hardware, and Nar fully content with having restored to the throne of France the political leadership of the Continent, Austria endeavors to take a firmer hold of the Danubian Principalities and prepares to keep by force what she has occupied by stealth. While she reduces her army in Gallicia and in the German provinces, she strengthensher army corps in Moldo-Wallachia. Her troops in the Principalities were originally 80,000 strong with 360 guns, on a line from Panesova on the Danube through Wallachia up to the Upper Pruth at the northern extremity of Moldavia, and now it has been resolved at Vienna to send eight infantry and four cavalry regiments more, about 20,000 men with 120 guns, to reenforce the Danubian Army of Occupation. Besides, General Alemann (not L'Allemand as the French call him) begins to fortify Giurgivo, not from the land side but from the Danube, as if he meant to defend the Principalities from Turkey. Such strange proceedings, backed by the French and denounced by the English Consul, led to a strong protest from Ismail Pasha, the commander of the Turkish forces on the Danube, and to his departure for Constantinople, where he wishes personally to explain the danger of the situation and his suspicion of Austrian treachery. The Sultan will probably insist upon an explanation, backed by Lord Redcliffe, whose wrath is excited against Austria. on account of the nomination of Baron Prokesh to the Embassy of Constantinople, since it is well known that the Baron is a personal enemy to the noble Lord whose intrigues have ruled Stamboul and the Divan for the last ten years.

The fall of Kars rankles deep in the bosom of every Englishman. They feel humiliated that Gen. Williams and his brave companions have been sacrificed to Russia without any attempt to relieve the fortress, while the Turkish contingent either lay idle at Scutari or was ordered to Yenikale only to be reimbarked as soon as they arrived. Had Gen. Williams been a Frenchman the French army would surely have had a few thousand men and some distinguished officer to send to Erzeroum. whence the Turkish forces of Selim Pasha might, under a good leader, have easily forced their way to the besieged fortress. Though from a strategical point of view the fall of Kars is of no very great importance, as the severity of the Winter in the Armenian mountains does not allow Gen. Muravieff to follow up his success, and according to the new arrangement between England and France, the English army is to operate in Asia as soon as the Spring permits the opening of a new campaign, still the Asiatic success of the Russianz cannot fail considerably to impress the Persians and to lower the prestige of England for leaving the Sultan, her ally, unprotected. England's fair reputation has been as severely damaged in Asia